

1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glery and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN,

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the com-bined foes of Democracy in its own State, true te its convictions, truthful before all else, and fearless in the cause of truth and right,

THE SUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixtee pages, as occasion requires, and is ahead of all competition in everything that makes a newspaper.

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1897.

Simple Truths.

The policy advocated in President CLEVE-LAND'S message receives the unqualified and hearty approbation of free traders and free trade journals, and of those alone.

The Republicans also admire it and rejoice at it, for it seems to give them exactly the issue which they have striven to obtain and have manceuvred for during the past two years; and on this issue they are confident of winning in the great struggle of next year.

The policy of the message, if followed out, will tend to divide the Democracy, especially in the pivotal States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; and as the Democratio majority in those States is not large, such division will naturally be followed by weakness and by the evident danger of defeat. If the propositions which the message ad-

vocates should be strictly followed and adopted by the Democrate in the two Houses of Congress; and if a bill containing them should be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and should pass the House, there would then be no escape from the contest indicated alike by Mr. CLEVE-LAND in the message and by Mr. BLADE in his reply; and in such a contest, the facts respecting New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, which we have just pointed out, would leave the advantage and the probability of victory on the Republican side.

The way to obviate this danger, and to restore to the Democracy the glowing prospect and confidence of success which existed in such splendid promise after the recent New York election, is promptly to take the taxation controversy out from among the questions to be decided next year, by settling it now in a way that will be satisfactory to ardent Democrats, and especially those of these three States

Abolish the surplus: first, by all possible reductions in the internal taxation, and, secondly, by changes in the tariff which will dimintsh and not increase the revenue, and will leave the principle of protection in full and unimpaired vigor.

Thus the issue so long and so keenly desired and planned for by the Republican managers, and so exultingly seized on by Mr. BLAINE, will be eliminated, and will no longer be there to form the turning point of next year's election, which will be then | dence of the blundering uncertainty of Gov- | Rouvies succumbed. It was the impossi-Democracy will be heartly united, and where the whole advantage will be on their side from the beginning to the end.

Here lies the path of safety; and we appeal most earnestly to those great and patriotic leaders of the two wings, John G. CARLIELE and SAMUEL J. RANDALL, to strongly undertake this supreme duty of the hour, and by earnest cooperation to restore to the Democracy the unity, the enthusiasm, and the hope which but a few days since were theirs.

The Prospect for Union.

A most encouraging feature of the peculiar situation in which the Democracy suddenly finds itself, is revealed by the Washington porrespondent of the Philadelphia Times. It appears that the Hon. ROOKS Q. MILLS of Texas would not resist a scheme to reduce the national revenue by taking off internal taxes. The despatch describes an interview between Mr. MILLS and Speaker CARLISLE:

"Mr. Mills said that there was much opposition to his on account of his extreme views. The Speaker replied that there was great opposition, which greatly embar-rassed him. Mr. Muts replied that he was ready to do whatever the Speaker might think wise in order to secure harmony, even to including to a certain extent internal revenue repeal. He had no views which he was not willing to surrender in the interests of united party

Mr. MILLS does not misrepresent his reputation when he speaks of his "extreme views." He has been known as a tariff smasher of spotless escutcheon. He was generally regarded as the natural successo to Col. Morrison as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and floor leader of the tariff reducing forces. He yields to no one, not even to FRANK HURD, in his natred of the notion of protection. But now, like a true patriot and faithful partisan, he is ready to work for Democratic success and public benefit, rather than remain the impotent but obstructive champion of free trade.

If such is the temper of the Democratic representatives of Mr. MILLS's predilections, the prospect of Democratic unity is bright

The Restriction of Immigration.

It is a very striking circumstance that many naturalized citizens are among the most strenuous advocates of severer measures for the restriction of foreign immigration. Perhaps it may even be said that the present agitation in favor of such a change in our policy is more active among the foreignborn than among the native population.

Prof. Boyesen of Columbia College, for example, has made himself conspicuous in depicting the evils and forecasting the dangers involved in our traditional hospitality to foreigners. "Immigration which draws the lower strata of Europe," he said in each at Washington on Wednesday, "is changing the character of the people

gradually eliminating the virtues which are indispensable to successful self-govern-ment." Yet Prof. BOYESEN is himselfan emigrant from Norway, and came over to this country many years after the Know-Nothings had endeavored to discourage foreign immigration on the theory, as proclaimed by him at Washington, that "the nation is no longer able to assimilate the alien element with sufficient rapidity." If their demand that a continued residence of twentyone years should be made necessary citizenship had been granted, he would not now be a citizen; very likely he would not now be in this country. And as it would have been with him, so it would have been with millions of others who are now foreignborn citizens.

or endorsed by the American Consuls

at their homes, that they are neither

idiots nor Anarchists, and that they are

States. Of course the Consuls would hardly

be able to personally inform themselves as

to the character and opinions of intending

emigrants, and the local authorities to

whom they would have to go for the in-

formation would naturally be more anxious

to get rid of the troublesome than to assist

Government Telegraphy.

companies in the United States continuously

improved in service, the tendency of Gov

Europe was to stagnate and retrograde;

that the average of the time of transmission

was shorter than on any system or in any

much smaller than those made by the Euro-

pean Government operators; that the prog-

greater in length of wire, and twice greater

the United States more than kept pace with

the demand for its use and the increasing

exaction of prompt transmission. In face

of these facts, may not every one of the bills

to be brought before Congress "to provide

as a card in the game of politics, each played

to secure redlection to the Senate, or the

It was in testimony before that Senate

committee that an American travelling in

Europe rarely receives a telegraph message

that does not contain an error, requiring

tended; whereas in this country complaints

of errors and accidents do not average one

for every five thousand messages sent, not

the fiftieth part of one per cent. It was also

in testimony before that committee, as evi-

ernment telegraphy, that a writer recently

with samples of errors on the European

lines that had come under his personal ob-

servation. It was also in testimony that

no Government in Europe holds itself re-

sponsible for errors in its telegraphy; that

the sufferers there are absolutely without

that there is not a telegraph company in the

United States which does not acknowledge

and meet responsibility for delays and errors

of transmission. Can it be possible that the

American people will let half a dozen politi-

cal speculators destroy their present ad-

mirable system of telegraphy, and fasten on

them in lieu of it the lame, lazy, blundering

Government telegraph of the European

model, under the false pretence that the peo-

It was in testimony before that Senate

committee that the British postal telegraph

handled that year about 300,000,000 press

words, at a charge of about fifteen cents

per hundred, while the Western Union in

this country handled about 800,000 000 at a

charge of six and a half cents per hundred.

Also, that the Western Union Company sends

these press messages all over the United

States at cost, and less than cost, trusting to

get profitable telegraph business from the

information they diffuse; that a message of

ten words, excluding address and signature,

can be sent from Halifax in Nova Scotla

across Washington Territory to Tacoma on

the Pacific coast, a distance of over 4.500

miles, for one dollar; that the average cost

of messages in this country is twenty-three

cents, while in Europe it is thirty-one cents;

that the average time of transmitting a mes-

sage from the New York Produce Exchange

to the Chicago Exchange, about a thousand

miles, is a small fraction of a minute, and

over six hundred messages are sent a day;

that the average time of a message to that

city from the New York Stock Exchange

is but little over sixty seconds; that as far

back as June, 1888, in three successive days,

of messages differing in length sent from

the New York Produce Board to Chicago, 825

averaged thirty seconds in transmission, 238

averaged thirty-two seconds, and 975 aver-

aged ninety seconds, and this wonderful time

has since been shortened; that the average

time of a message between New York and

London is much quicker than between Lon-

don and Paris, which are only 200 miles apart. On the other hand, it was testified

that in the land of the dull, deliberate, and

irresponsible Government telegraph, an

American doing business over the wires just

goes wild over a condition of things in which

the time of ordinary commercial messages

in the busy hours of the day, between

Paris and London, exclusive of the time

of delivery, is two hours! The same ex-

London's telegraphy with Antwerp and

Brussels. Between London and Hamburg

the time is an hour. An examination by an

American of one week's business of Euro-

pean Government telegraphy, taken

asperating waste obtains in all

ple can use it for next to nothing?

filled ten pages of Blackwood's Magazine

Yankee guessing to determine the word in-

House, or the Presidency?

greater telegraph facilities" be considered

It was in testimony before the Post Office

the desirable to emigrate.

come respectable citizens of the United

possessed of the necessary qualification

This demand was made in the Know-Nothroyal way. We can positively assure any Presidential ing platform adopted at Philadelphia in 1856. candidates in the United States Senate who Since that time nearly 10,000,000 immigrants are working the postal telegraph pull, that have been landed at our ports, as compared the Americans don't want and won't have with less than 5,000,000 during the whole any such tortoise institution as that. We period from 1820 to 1856, a period covering the great Irish immigration after the famine want lightning, and lightning speed, and of 1847, to which were due the prejudices that lightning brains, and we want responsibility. and don't want any Court of Claims at the gave impulse to the Know-Nothing movement. If the Know-Nothings had suctails of our telegrams. We will stand no ceeded, and we had given only a cold welsuch ramshackle machine as is exhibited come to foreigners on the ground that we in the above figures, nor will we permit to be were "no longer able to assimilate the alien transplanted into our energetic commercial and social life that feature of the abelement with sufficient rapidity." we should solute and constitutional monarchies of probably have lost not only our Norwegian Europe which secures esplonage of the fellow citizen, Prof. Boyesen, but also millions of other Europeans who have contribcorrespondence of the people, and burdens their business with the dulness and uted to the advancement of our prosperity slowness of imperial forms. Government in and the progress of our civilization. Yet whatever legislation can do to purify the United States was not established for such postal telegraphy, nor for any postal the stream of foreign immigration ought unquestionably to be done at once. We doubt, telegraphy whatever. It was established for however, if the measure proposed by Senthe protection of life, liberty, and property, ator PALMER of Michigan and favored by and for nothing else. The Declaration of In-Prof. BOYESEN would accomplish the object. dependence and the Constitution, which are It provides for a nominal tax on immiour fundamental law, make our Government grants, to be paid on landing, and reprotector, not a guardian. The people don't want guardianship. They can attend quires them to bring certificates, signed

Why Cabinets are Hard to Form in France.

keep hands off of their affairs.

to their own telegraphing. And they demand

of the politicians who are endeavoring to

pervert the functions of the Government, to

filing on the Continent and the receipt on

the instrument in London: 28 messages

and forty-three minutes; 18 messages from

and fifty minutes; 12 messages from Vienna,

730 miles, average one hour and forty-six

average one hour and seven minutes; 58

messages from Paris, 200 miles, average one

hour and ten minutes. A few telegrams

from Constantinople, 1,480 miles distant, av-

eraged four hours each! A few from Madrid,

in Spain, 750 miles from London, were any-

where from one hour to five hours on their

Contrary to expectation, the French Ministerial crisis has proved more prolonged and troublesome than the Presidential crisis which ended with the election of M. CARNOT more than a week ago. And if at last M. FALLIERES has contrived to form a Cabinet. largely composed of members of the late ROUVER Ministry, it will evidently be at the mercy of just such adverse combina-

Committee of the United States Senate, in tions as have wrecked its predecessors. the postal telegraph inquiry, that while the What is needed is a new general election with its tendency to efface minor political individually owned and managed telegraph differences and array all Frenchmen in two great camps, republican and reactionary. rnment management of the telegraph in What would happen is indicated by the recent by-elections in the northeastern departments. In some of these a Radical combatted a Conover the Western Union Company's lines servative, and in one instance a Radical was pitted against an Opportunist backed by country in Europe; that the number of Conservative votes. In every case the Radierrors made by American operators was cal was successful, although at the last general election the Conservatives had carried all of these constituencies. The prosress of a single telegraph company in this pect is, accordingly, that on the next appeal country for ten years showed a growth in to the country the Radicals will obtain a length of lines four times greater than that of large majority in the Chamber of Deputies over Opportunists and Conservatives comthe British postal telegraph system, five times bined. Then the manufacture of Cabinets n additional offices; that the telegraph in will be comparatively easy.

On the other hand, the present state of things is one in which the most expert of compromisers and pacificators might well despair. Even if we could assume that the JEROME and the VICTOR Bonapartists, the Orieanists, and the old-fashioned Legitimists would generally vote together under the name of Conservatives, there would still be no less than four parties in the actual Chamber of Deputies, any two of which are strong enough to overthrow a Ministry; for the Republican majority is pretty evenly divided in three factions the Opportunist, the Radical Left, and the Extreme Left. A combination between the Opportunists and Conservatives barred Gen. BOULANGER out of the War Office, and it was a joint attack by Conservatives and the Extreme Left to which M. bility of reconciling the rival pretensions of the Opportunists and the Extreme Left, or, in other words, of M. JULES FERRY and M. CLÉMENCEAU, that caused M. GOBLET to abandon the attempt to form a Ministry. Nor is union easily effected even between the Radical Left and the Extreme Left. although, ostensibly, these factions oppose

remedy. On the other hand, it was testified each other pretty closely in political opinion If at the next general election the strength of the Conservatives should be cut down onehalf, as the Orleanists themselves are re ported to expect, and if the Ferryist or Opportunist group should be diminished in about the same proportion, which also is probable, the extreme Left might count with reasonable certainty on a working majority in the Chamber of Deputies. That is the opportunity for which M. CLÉMENCEAU is waiting, and for the sake of which he repels the

barren honor of office at this time. The necessity of seeking relief from the present Parliamentary deadlock by an appeal to the voters has been brought home pretty forcibly to President Carnor during his first week at the Elysée. But he may see presently still more urgent cause to invoke that expedient, if it be true that the FALLIÈRES Ministry, in whose designation M. FERRY would naturally exert much influ ence, contemplate harsh proceedings against M. FERRY'S enemies, the Radical members of the Paris Municipal Council. They propose, we are told, not only to alter the mode of electing the Council, but to give the Government power to dissolve it. Any effort of the kind is certain to provoke the flercest opposition inside and outside of the Chamber, and it might be wiser to defer repressive measures of the kind until the whole people have been allowed to pronounce a verdict at a new general election. It will seem hard to the Paris Council that President Cannor should help to punish it for its vehement protest against M. FERRY, who would, otherwise, undoubtedly now be the Chief Magistrate.

American Women.

We reprint this morning from a medical periodical of the highest reputation a paper discussing the woman question from a point of view neglected by the orators and essayists at women's congresses and conventions. Yet the relations of women to society, now and at all periods, and the normal development of the power and influence of women cannot be properly treated without first giving attention to the side of the subject presented in that paper.

The author is Dr. LOUISE FIRE-BRYSON, woman physician whose professional standing is sufficiently indicated by the admission of her paper to such a periodical as the New York Medical Journal; and the text from which she writes is the remark of a noted gynecologist "that he believed instincts had been educated all out of American women.

For the purpose of testing the truth of a generalization so startling, Dr. BRYSON closely questioned twenty-five cultivated

eleven of the number possessed the womanly instincts in their fulness. All of those who yielded the following results, the time in every case being the difference between the were mothers nursed their own infants from preference as well as principle," and their children invariably "excel in strength and beauty, both of mind and body." One from Rome, 850 miles, average two hours of these she describes as "a royal beauty, admired of two continents, whose child is as St. Petersburg, 1,160 miles, average one hour handsome as herself." Of the rest, "four are physicians, three are engaged in literature, and three are exquisite and dignified minutes; 30 messages from Berlin, 560 miles, matrons whom to know on easy terms of friendship is in itself a liberal education."

The conclusion Dr. BRYSON reaches is, therefore, that "cultivated women of the highest type and of most value to the world are in no wise deficient in natural instincts.' In other words, she finds that the fuller and the more symmetrical the exercise women give to all their capabilities, the more complete their normal development is likely to be. The women who live only life of luxurious display, idle and selfindulgent, "are more or less deficient in natural instincts." They may seem to have the natural instinct, though they know of natural impulses "only through hearsay," but they take merely what she describes as the "esthetic view of maternity," which finds its satisfaction in ribbons and laces and pink cheeks and the proud sense of possession, and is not accompanied by a real willingness to give up liberty and pleasure for maternal duties. There is still another type of cultivated women whom she finds often lacking in womanly impulses and "hopelessly astray in all that pertains to nature." They are those "without particular aspirations of any kind."

Her examination accordingly, so far as it goes, disproves the generalization of her text, and if it were carried further and made to include American women generally, we do not doubt that her conclusions would be sustained by the facts obtained. Nothing, too, could be truer than the remark with which she closes her paper, that "to the last syllable of recorded time, one profession for women must ever hold the first rank as a calling of great dignity and beauty-the profession of a matron.

The Course of Dr. McGlynn.

It is significant that Dr. McGLYNN is more and more turning from politics to resume his function as a purely religious teacher. This change in his course was observable

throughout the last GEORGE canvass, and the nearer election day approached the more marked it became. At a public meeting just before the close of the campaign, it will be remembered, he went so far as to express with deep emotion what amounted to a hope that he might be received again into the Roman Catholic Church. also seems to be now more scrupulously guarding his speech and conduct, with a view to making them, so far as possible under his circumstances, in harmony with Roman Catholic sentiment regarding the demeanor becoming the priestly office and character. Last Sunday for the first time he introduced distinctively religious exercises into the meeting of the Anti-Poverty Society at the Academy of Music, and his remarks took the form of a sermon on texts from the passages of Scripture which he had read. An incongruous feature of the occasion, of course, was the vehement applause with which his reading of the Sermon on the Mount was received, but to the greater part of his audience the New Testament was doubtless a strange book, and the words of JESUS came as a novelty to them. They did not know that the great purpose of Christianity is to bring about the brotherhood of man, of which they talk as if it had been left to them to first propose such a remedy for the ills of society.

The indications, therefore, are that Dr McGLYNN is getting away from the path into which GEORGE seduced him, and which could lead him nowhere else than into a religious skepticism that would have tormented a nature like his. He is longing to give full exercise to his religious emotions, and the company into which he has fallen must become more and more distasteful to him and inharmonious with his spirit and aspirations

As the influence of his training resumes its power over him, is he not likely to east aside the doctrines which have brought him into his pro ent incongruous associations, and, with all the more humility, because of his desertion, to return to the Church, and the conviction that the only possible solution of the social problem is religious and not secular?

In other words, Dr. McGLYNN's course seems to us to be tending toward complete submission to the Roman Catholic Church, in which he has all along been tenderly regarded as only a temporary wanderer from his true and proper path.

Our esteemed independent contemporary the Staats Zeitung, argues elaborately that the views of the President's recent message are identical with those of the distinguished eco nomical writer Mr. J. S. Moore, sometimes known as the Parsee merchant. "One could almost come to the idea," says the Staats Zeitung, " that the President had gone to school to Moone, or, in other words, had borrowed a great part of his message from Mr. Moone's demonstrations."

Mr. Moore is certainly a very clever writer, as well as a charming and agreeable person, and the doctrines of free trade might be learned better from him than from some other more pretentious professors.

JULES FERRY may have deserved ill of his country; but the attempt to assassinate him can only create sympathy for him, unless the French sense of humor decrees that his hurts are so inconsiderable that posing as a martyr will be ridiculous. The would-be assassing n, indeed, was like M. FERRY's policy, both ineffectual and inexcusable

The Hon. THOMAS PAINE OCHILTREE has kindly consented to stuff Mr. LARRY JEROME's Old Dominion razor-back pig with chestnuts from his own tree.

Mr. TERENCE V. POWDERLY delivered in the New Haven Opera House on Friday night an address on the principles and aims of the Knights of Labor, and only three hundred ersons, including reporters and employees of the theatre, were present. Mr. Powderly is tter at drawing a salary than at drawing an

It is interesting to know that the commander of the Eleventh Russian Army Corps is Gen. Polubolarinor. He is not well known in this country, yet he has a great name.

The singer of the Washington Critic sings in a truly incisive style when be thus hymns the appointment to the Cabinet of that castiron Democratic politician, Don Dickinson:

And Geover named the great Dosers.
With fear and trembling, we contess,
Not that he loved the Dosers more,
But that he loved the Mugwumpa less."

Verily the Musca Mugwumpiensis, the Mugrump fly. lights not on the great DONDER. He s no man without a party, and he longs to change the sickly green color of the two-cent stamp to a good and healthy brown, as it

It appears that in Canada divorce cases are passed upon by the Dominion Senate, and the Week of Toronto tells us that five applications of the sort are now pending before the grave and reverend seigniors of that elevated House. This is evidently a relic of the older days in England when divorces had to go to the House of Lords; but if there are only five explications.

Americans who live under the protection of the British Crown, why, it is evident that they are very fortunate and a very virtuous people,

The Omaka Herald continues to insist on breaking the Democracy in two and reducing it to impotence. "RANDALL merits no considera-tion," says our contemporary, "and it is time for him to get out of the way."

This is downright madness. With RANDALL out of the way, the Republicans would have a very easy task before them, and the Omaha Herald would be kept in a hopeless minority. As far as Omaha is concerned, this might not be so great a calamity; but we do not like to see the party of JEFFRESON, JACKSON, and TIL-DEN smashed by such folly.

JOE SCOTT, the Australian pedestrian, and his trainer are shoemakers. Why should n't they encourage walking?

The New Jersey Court of Chancery has lecided that an undertaker has the right to lisplay coffins and other specimens of his stock in trade in front of his shop, although the sight of them may cause much mental discomfort to his neighbor. Now the neighbor whose spirits are depressed by the contemplation of the mementoes of mortality is to attempt a sweet and subtle revenge by resolving to outlive at least that particular undertaker.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

It is contended by society and clubmen that Mr. Wright Sanford pays enough annually in club dues to support half a dozen families. Mr. Sanford belongs to the Union, New York, Manhantan, Knickerbocker, Racquet, Lambs, New York Athletic, Coney Island Jocksy, American Jockey, the Country Club of Pelham, the Meadowbrook and Rocksway Hunts, and half a dozen others. His favorite clubs are the Manhattan and the New York, but his friends say that he is the joillest sort of a favorite in all of his clubs. It is said that My. Sanford will take a flying trip to England in a week or so, in the hope that a sea voyage will benefit him.

Another man is going to try to raise imported pheasants in a Jersey preserve. The last man who tried it was Mr. Lorillard, and the first thing his birds did was to raise themselves over his tence and get themselves shot by Jersey pot hunters in the neighborhood. Mr. Stuy-vesant, the new would-be pheasant raiser, has a bigger place, it is undersood, than Mr. Lorillard's, and may be able to shoot a few of his own birds, but Mr. Lorillard's experience was that the only place where they refused to stay was the home he had provided for them. His birds, that cost him several dollars apiece, were shot in all parts of Burlington county for a year after he let them loose, except on his preserve at Johnstown.

The Germans, in their homes and restaurants, boast of the Germans, in their homes and restaurants, boast of having hams, sausages, hares, and many other articles of food imported with their wines from the Fatherland; the Italians even in the Rend exhibit various gastro nomic treasures from Italy, and the variety of canned foods the French slways import is now supplemented by regular weekly consignments of what they call "escargots," which is to say snaits. But the height of this love for the foods of the fatherlands is reached by the Chi-nese. If you enter one of their shops in Mott street you will see barrels of dried fowls, dried fishes, dried beans, yams and fruits, dried eels—in fact, the supply would equip the larder of a rich man's house. Yet nearly all hese articles can be obtained here fresh for less money.

"As to Seth Ward's attack on the coffin of Kit Carson," said a tough and grizzly Western plainsman who sat in a Wall street office yesterday afternoon, "did you ever hear any old Indian fighter or hunter or scout speak well of another behind his back! They are the blurest boasters and most jealous Turks in creation. I don't see why they haven't got on the trail of Buffalo Bill and filled the London Fines with mean stories about him, which are as thick as gophere. I have sat up all night out at Bent's Fort listening to yarns against every man who ever fired a rifle within a thousand miles around. Ask John C. Fremont about the young trapper, Kit Carson, who was his guide forty years ago. Do you suppose the Government would have made Kit an Indian agent and treaty maker and then have raised him to the rank of Colonel for his services in the civil war if he had been such a coward and grabber and Welsh rabbit as Seth Ward says he wast I could tell you some mean stories about Seth Ward," cried the grizzly plainaman, as the fire flashed from the only eye his battles had left him.

The ladies are having their old gold watch chains, ing the ends brought together and passed through a ring on the looped end. Pendants, of whatever cost th wearer can afford, are hung on the loose ends so that the ends cannot pass back again through the loop.

Mr. Melvii Dewey, the Librarian of Columbia College, as a mine of treasure in ancient and rare books, which he keeps under lock and key in closets apart from the main library hall. But he is so busy a man that he has never had time to read them. Though he spends his days and nights in the library, he says he looks forward ongingly to the time when he shall be able to take a va-cation and revel in the tomes that are at his elbow all the days in every year.

When the notion propounded by Jo Cook in his recent

ecture here that there should be a course of scientific sducation in the public schools upon the injurious effects of alcohol on the human system was shown to a school principal, he grew merry in the very presence of his youngsters. "There is no end of complaint already," he said. "about the cramming of our scholars and the num-ber and severity of their studies, and yet we have reformers who are constantly trying to introduce some thing new that will increase the strain upon their facul-ties. If Dr. Cook's notion were put in practice, the human system of the boys and girls of New York would soon be suffering from something worse than the effects of alco-hol. What our scholars need is more fun, with fewer exactions."

Josef Hofmann's father is a very dark man of imressive demeanor, and a great enthusiast in music was until a year ago the musical director of the Opera House at Cracow. He resigned in order to take his son on concert tours, for young Josef has been before the public only a little more than a year. His mother is a singer, and was in the regular corps of the Cracow Opera House company; but she is not a thoroughly trained musician, as his father is. The boy's genius wa served when he was about four and a half years old The lad is not especially devoted to music, his parents say, and he seems to show equal in-terest in tops shotguns, and target practice. His room at the Windsor Hotel is littered with toys and games. He does not sing or whistle. From the first he was averse to the methodical practice required of a ano pupil: but now he takes to it more though, to the surprise of all municians, he does not de-vote much more than two hours a day to it. Beethoven and Bach are his favorite composers. His own composi-tions number about fifty, and one of them he has him-self named "Les Larmes" (tears). He writes the notes himself in a quick, deft, unhesitating way, once in while polaing the pen for a second, as one might in writing a letter who paused for the right word. His notation is fine and marked by precision. The dynamic effects are studiously indicated in almost every phrase. His manacripts have very few erasures.

Speaking of child wonders, it is remember "Snapper" Garrison, the successful jookey, was regarded in his time as a musical marvel. He was one of the best boy singers who was ever brought to the attention of the public, and had it not been for the opportunities that presented themselves for the development of his abilities as a horse man, he might be before the public now as a singer. Perhaps some enterprising manager might make a hit with him in the winter, when he fat ens up and enjoys life, by engaging him for that seaso: for public performances in concert or opera.

Judge Cowing is a nephew of James A. Cowing, one of ity. A quarter of a century ago young Rufus was to be seen daily at the Wall street office of his uncle, who has Jay Gould for one of his customers, and with whom Mr. Gould then tried to form a partnership. There is no handsomer man on the bench than Judge Cowing.

Those whose inclination or business takes them t many of the musical entertainments in this city, note the great difference in the characters of the audiences at operas and concerts. It is vary rarely the case that the concertgoer is disturbed by inattention on the part of his neighbors, as he is at opera. This is doubtless due in a great degree to the starn discipline of Theodore Thomas, who in the past exercised his power over his sudiences as well as over his musicians. It has come to be quite the fashion newadays for younger musicians to pause between the movements of the start these these to pause between the movements of the piece they are playing in order to permit some interesting conversaconcluded before they begin their performance When such a pause is made, everybody in the house knows what it means, unless it be the offending telkers. As a whole, concert audionces are quiet and at-tentive. If not appreciative.

Menager Edward Aronson of the Casino says that one of the peculiar difficulties that an operatic manager has to contend with is the terror of his company at a first night. In all dramatic performances, he says, there is a liability to nervousness upon a first night, and a liability to assperating accidents that no care in rehearnal can prevent, and with singers it is much more likely to be troublesome than with those who are actors only. "We find very frequently," he said, "that most experienced people, those who have the most reason to feel confident of the kindly appreciation of the public, will hesitate, forget their lines, furget their business, and altogether act 'below par' upon the first production of a Manager Edward Aronson of the Casino says that one

together act 'below par' upon the first production of a new opera. I have noticed during an experience of many years, and I think that other managers will say the same thing that these who have to sing upon the stags are more likely to be nerrous upon a first appear-ance in a new role than those who act."

RESTITUTION FOR THE UTES.

Cavalry, who showed that Colorow's camp had

seen surprised in violation of what they under-

stood to be an agreement, and later came

longer account from Gen. Crook, now quoted in

ing grounds.

On the 19th of August last Enny, son of White River Colorow, reported to Agent Byrnes, at Oursy agency, that after receiving his annuity at the agency the provious week, he had returned to his camp near Meeter Col, to find his teste burned, his goods gone, and six women and eight children missing.

It was found that two Indians named Ciblio and Big Frank had been indicted for stealing two horses which had been previously obtained from Colorows band through purchase or through gambling by two whites named Tate and Woods:

camp of white River Colorow.

Colorowat once sought an interview with two prominent citizens of Meeker, and on the 14th of August was told that he could have fifteen days in which to get back to his reserve, 100 miles distant. He gathered up his herds and started, but when ten days had elapsed he found that militia were on his trail:

was at that juncture that Lieut. Burnett,

Statue to a Great Potato Cook

Parmentier, to whom France is indebted for

a to have a statue at Neuilly, near Paris. There is already

extant a curious monument to Parmentier in Pere La-chaise, and only a short time ago his fellow townsmen of Montdidler inaugurated a public statue to his memory. Alexander Dunas, the elder, was the only man who

could rival Parmentier in inventing new methods of cooking the humble vegetable, but to the native of Mont

didier is due the honor of being the first to raise the po-tato from the position of a despised plant to the proud

attitude it has held in the kitchen for over a century.

A Londing Question.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I would

like to inquire of our Republican friends what will be-come of the bloody shirt in the next Presidential cam-

paign? Is it not about time to lay aside all sectional is sues, as well as the negro question? The paramoun

question before the country next year will be a protectly

tariff, or a tariff for revenue only. If the South remains solid next fall, will it not be because the majority of

roters in that section, including the colored population

The Christman Card.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it proper when sending a Christmas card to a young lady to enclase the name of the sender?

It is indeed. There is no mystery about a Christmas

eard, such as there is about a valentine. It is a straight

out declaration that the sender entertains a certain

now intense that feeling is can only be judged by the

Thus the Chrismas card is not a definite indication in it

self of the exact relations which may exist. It is more

confirmatory of what has gone before, telling the fal

recipient, for example, who knows the point to which

her correspondent's emotions have reached that the

are still in the same notch, or certainly no lower. Sign

Not a Good Hick.

Accident Insurance Man (to would-be cus-

omer).-You say you take the bridge cars for Brookly;

tomer;—I sat o clock?
every night at o clock?
Would be Gustomer—Yes, sir.
Insurance Man—Well I'm sorry, sir, but we can't accommodate you. We can only take reasonable risks.

Expert Testimony.

Do you think the night air is unhealthy?" asked Mrs. Cunso of her husband. "People who have been on a night tear tell me it is," was the reply.

In One Sense She Did.

From Harper's Basar.

The Doctor—Well, perhaps, Mrs. Edringham, rou est between meals? Mrs. E.-Oh. no sah 'cept, ob course, I est dinnah tween breakfas' an' supper, an' so on.

Josef Hofmann

oureproduce with ease the classic song.

Where Art herself doth reign in majesty.

illiar with you leading you to scar

At will in realms of melody of sound

Jo artist true is one who works; 'tis he Who overcomes all obstacles that stand Within the road that leads unto the land

Therefore, you're not an artist, but you're more

For Art has come to you unsought and laid, Her magic wand within your grasp, and played

'Tis said you're wonderful, but this is wrong.
You're simply natural, graceful. Like a bird,
That carols forth the lay it oft has heard,

who know in other ways exactly now the case stands.

feeling of admiration for the receiver, though m

are opposed to a protective tariff ?

arious culinary manipulations of the homely and ar potato which are the delight of the dinner table

Mrs. Newbold Morris's ball at Delmonico's / on Monday evening opened the week's gayeties and the winter dancing season at the same WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Some of the people of western Colorado indulged last summer in a campaign against Colorow's band, and now the War Office and the Indian Bureau unite in asktime. It was a stately and, no doubt, a costly affair. Florists and decorators made the dancing and receiving rooms as dainty and becoming as a gentleman's private residence, and wines, older than the host's remotest known ing indemnity for the plundered Utes. Agent Byrnes finds that the cowboys, militia, and settlers, who apparently looked upon their ancestors, flowed freely at the supper table, Ancient New York was largely represented by property as spoils of war, made off with over its present generation of descendants, and there was scarcely a young person present who 00 horses, 37 head of cattle, nearly 2,500 sheep and goats, 5,000 pounds of dried meat, and much camp property, the accumulation of could not open to the scrutiny of the curious of years.

Last August the pursuers of the Indians figcritical a vista of at least four or five well known progenitors in a direct line. As a consequence Delmonico's rooms were a triffe too big ured in the despatches as defenders of their frontier from a vicious gang of thieves and or the number assembled, and there was a pervading chilliness in the air, which is apt to cutthroats. Some light was thrown upon the situation by Lieut. George R. Burnett, Ninth characterize entertainments in this country,

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

made to crowd out good looks. scoot to see an agreement, and taker came a longer account from Gen. Crook, now quoted in Secretary Endicott's report, which defended the Indians from some of the charges made against them. But the most elaborate account of the affair is that of Commissioner Atkins, recently made to Secretary Lamar, which ranks it with the "Sand Creek and Camp Grant massacres, which blot the history of the dealings of the American people with Indians." According to Mr. Atkins, when the Utes in 1882 were moved from their homes in Colorado to the new reserves in Utah, several bands remained between Douglass Creek and the Utah line, among them the followers of Colorow, who insisted that they were upon lands pointed out to them by the Ute Commissioners, and also claimed the right to hunt in Colorado under the agreement of 1878. Still, at the agent's request, they moved their camp forty-live miles west, but wandered back, as they ought not to have done:

The Indians have persistently claimed, and not with-However, very little fault can justly be found with the Morris ball. Diamonds flashed bravely, while satins and velvets shone and shimmered, and nature's best gifts could hardly be said to have been wanting when Mrs. Coleman Drayton. Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. William Starr Miller, Miss Berryman, Miss May Brady, Miss Wilson, and Miss Lina Post-not to man tion the fresh bevy of debutantes-with the pretty young hostess at their head, were con spicuous among the dancers. The Ladies' Assembly on Thursday evening

where the visiting list has been too carefully

weeded, and what is called good blood has been

was the first subscription ball of the winterand was a gay though not a very crowded meeting. Mr. Harry Coster, who must either have renewed or never forgotten his youth, so little has he changed in face or figure since he was the universally accepted leader of germans about twenty years ago, conducted the cotillon at both this and the Coster ball. All the prominent belies, married and unmarried were present, and the show of dress and diamonds was a good one. Mrs. W. W. Astor was in a delicate shade of gray, and absolutely radiated light from the number of jewels that she wore. They sparkled in her hair, her ears, on her neck, arms, and bodice and added not a little to the brilliancy of her beauty. Mrs. Coleman Drayton looked ex-tremely well in pink, with a profusion of dismond stars. Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg wore blue and white in stripes, and appeared even younger than she is because of her hair, which was cut short during her recent illness. Among the unmarried belles were Miss Eleanor Wins low in blue and silver, and her younger sister, and Woods:

These horses had been claimed and identified by one Hamimond, and delivered up to him, and the Indians had made good the loss to Tate and Woods. Nevertheless warrants for the arrent of the two Indians were issued to Sheriff Kendall of Garfield county; and other warrants were aworn out by Game Warden Burgett of the same county, against twelve specified Indians. "and other "(among whom he had spent a week early in August), for violation of the game laws of Colorado. With a posse of seventeen men the game warden went to the camp of Uncompanyare Colorow, on the north fork of White River, found most of the men and women were absent, and without preliminaries of any kind selzed a boy and started to take him off. The boy's father interfered, was shot, and fell stunned. The boy's sister and another Indian woman made an attack with axes, when the posse again fired, wounding the boy and also Big Frank and the son of Uncompanyer Colorow. Upon this the Indians absandoned all property, including a thousant head of sheep and goats, and fied to the camp of White River Colorow.

Colorow at once sought an interview with two who appeared for the first time, and wore the customary débutante's livery of spotless white White predominated over color in the matrons as well as the maidens' gowns, however. Mrs. J. G. K. Duer and her daughter both wore it, and Mrs. John Monroe was in a shimmering white robe, with diamonds sparkling everywhere. Miss Van Auken's dress o silky gauze was relieved by a red sash and birds of scarlet plumage, which sounds eccentric, but the effect was good. One of the most attractive of the debutantes is Miss Grace Snelling, who looked extremely pretty in a pink combination of satin and tulle The belle and beauty of the ballroom, however, was Miss Marion Langdon, who has not been seen in New York society for more than two years, and whose place it would be difficult to fill. She looked handsomer than ever before in a gown of white and gold, with heavy gold embroidery. Miss Frick and Miss Paget, Miss Eva Morris, Miss Wilson, and a host of others

started, but when ten days had elapsed he found that militis were on his trail:

At the request of the white men, two of their number had a talk with two representatives of the ladians Eury Colorow and McCook during which Major Lesie asked that the ladians remain where they were until morning. On being assured that they could not delay, but must overtake the women and hurry to the reserve, as the agent had ordered, he replied: "All right, go ahead; we will not moisst you," and the four shook hands and parted. What motive lay behind this remarkable request that the Indians remain where they were can only be inferred from the bloody seque! That night the Indians camped on the disputed ground, where they supposed the reservation line to be, and with such schee of security that although their position was peculiarly expected on talking posted.

The didnar were cooking breakfast the soldiers and posses from whom they had parted the evening before occupied the surrounding bluffs, 100 yards distant, and without warning opened fire on the unsuspecting and defenseless party. Achee ran to the stateking party, begging them not to shoot until the frightened women and children could be gotten out of the way, and the reply was a volley which wounded him in the thigh. The fire being continued unremittingly, the Indians retorned it for three hours and a half, until under its cover their women and children even placed at a safe distance, when they abandoned the entire camp outdit and moved three miles nearer the agency, to be absolutely sure that they were on reservation ground. The milities and cowboyer retired to Rangely, aftern miles distant, and there corraled the Boy Indian poules which they had rounded up and driven off during the progress of the fight.

The Indian loss in this fight is said to be one man, two were all at their best. The wedding of Miss Hildegarde Oelrichs and Mr. Bichard Henderson was conducted in a very simple and unostentatious manner, but it brought together a full assemblage of New York's beauty and fashion, members of the hunting set of course predominating. There was no bridal procession in the church, and the bride, conducted by her brother, walked so rapidly up the aisle that the ceremony was well under way before a large number of the present knew that she had entered. She looked extremely well and very happy in her bridal trappings, and her veil of dotted tulle was a pretty novelty. No ladies in the church were without bonnets, nor in evening dress and opera cloaks, but all were suitably attired in visiting and wiking costume. Mrs. William Jay was, as usual faultiessly costumed in white ley had rounded by all fifth is said to be one man, two mail girls, and an infant boy killed, and two men and a cy severely wounded, besides their entire winter supply of dried meat furs, blankets, trinkets—in fact, all and yellow, with a bonnet in which gold lace and feathers played a prominent part. Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, who was seen almost for the first time since her return from Europe, was in black and sealskin, and Mrs. Burke-Roche was with a dozen troopers, interferred, and most fortunately for the militia, since "150 superbly armed and mounted Utes from the agency" had just reached Colorow's camp to defend him. The troops enforced peace, and the militia and cowboys were informed that the Indians were upon reservation grounds. Certainly a strong claim for restitution of the lost property or its value has been made out. also in slight mourning. Mrs. Henry Sloans, who has been abroad during the summer, wore Mrs. Edward Woolsey looked even handsomer than usual in steel and gray. Mrs. John D. Cheever wore blue velvet and astrakhan, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Oruger had the air of a Russian princess in wrappings of rich furs.

There have been many teas and receptions during the week, of which the mo notable was that of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. ler at their new home in Fifty-eighth street, which for spaciousness and sumptuous ness of decoration is quite in advance of any of the royal residences in England—those of the Queen and Prince of Wales alone excepted. Mrs. Alexander and her mother. Mrs. Charles Crocker of San Francisco, dispensed the hos-

pitalities of the new mansion. No reference to the calendar is necessary to tell the world that Christmas is near. Preparations for the great festival are going on in every quarter, and as it falls this year on Sunday a double holiday will be secured, thus giving an opportunity to those who love the country to divide their time between country pleasures and home duties.

At Tuxedo every room has been engaged from Saturday till Monday by club members. who have raised a fund of \$500 for a mammoth grab bag which is to be the crowning feature of the Christmas eve festivities. A committee has been appointed to make the necessary purchases, of which no one article is to co less than fifty cents or more than \$25. With customary perversity of grab bags and other lottery ventures all the gentlemen's presents will probably be seized by the ladies and vice versa, but there is no law to prevent exchanges, and a great deal of fun will probably grow out of the division. It is proposed, however, that a limit shall be put upon the length of time that each right hand shall be allowed to rummage in the bag before making a selection, and some little trouble will be taken by means of wrappings and boxes to disguise the articles that the bag contains.

A country club has been recently organized in Orange, New Jersey, and a local habitation given to it, by the purchase of a long lease of Hutton Park, on which, in the midst of a beau-tiful woodland and much ornamental pleasure ground, stands the mansion for many years owned by Mr. A. Pillot, and the scene in his day of many charming hospitalities. It passed after his death into the hands of Mr. Benjamin Hutton, and has been until now the home of his daughter, the Countess de Molteke, and of Major Charles Hutton. No house could be better adapted to a country club house, as it is commodious and comfortable, and with abundance of outdoor space for polo racing ground and all other athletic sports. It will probably be the headquarters of the Essex County Hunt, although it has been stipu-

lated that the kennels shall not be removed

from their present location. In announcing the death of Lady Dalhousie, the Court Journal says that she was taken ill on the day of sailing from New York of peritonitis or fever, brought on by cold, and though assiduously attended by Dr. Pagge. who has been travelling with Lord Dalhousie. she landed in a very critical condition at Havre. She was the daughter of the Earl of Tankerville, was born in 1857, and was married to the Earl of Dalhousie in 1877, and has left five sons. The Times says that Lord Dalhousle was much affected by his beroavement, but retired to rest that night at his usual hour, and apparently in his usual somewhat indifferent health. A few hours later he was select with an apoplectic fit. Medical help was at once procured, but he never rallied, and died at about 9 o'clock on Friday morning.

Which, when we hear, trings to us joy profo-oust Verson, N. Y., Dec. s. Carlos By triding with a cold, many a one allows himself to rift into a condition favorable to the development of one lateut disease, which thereafter takes full posses on of the system. Better cure your sold at some with